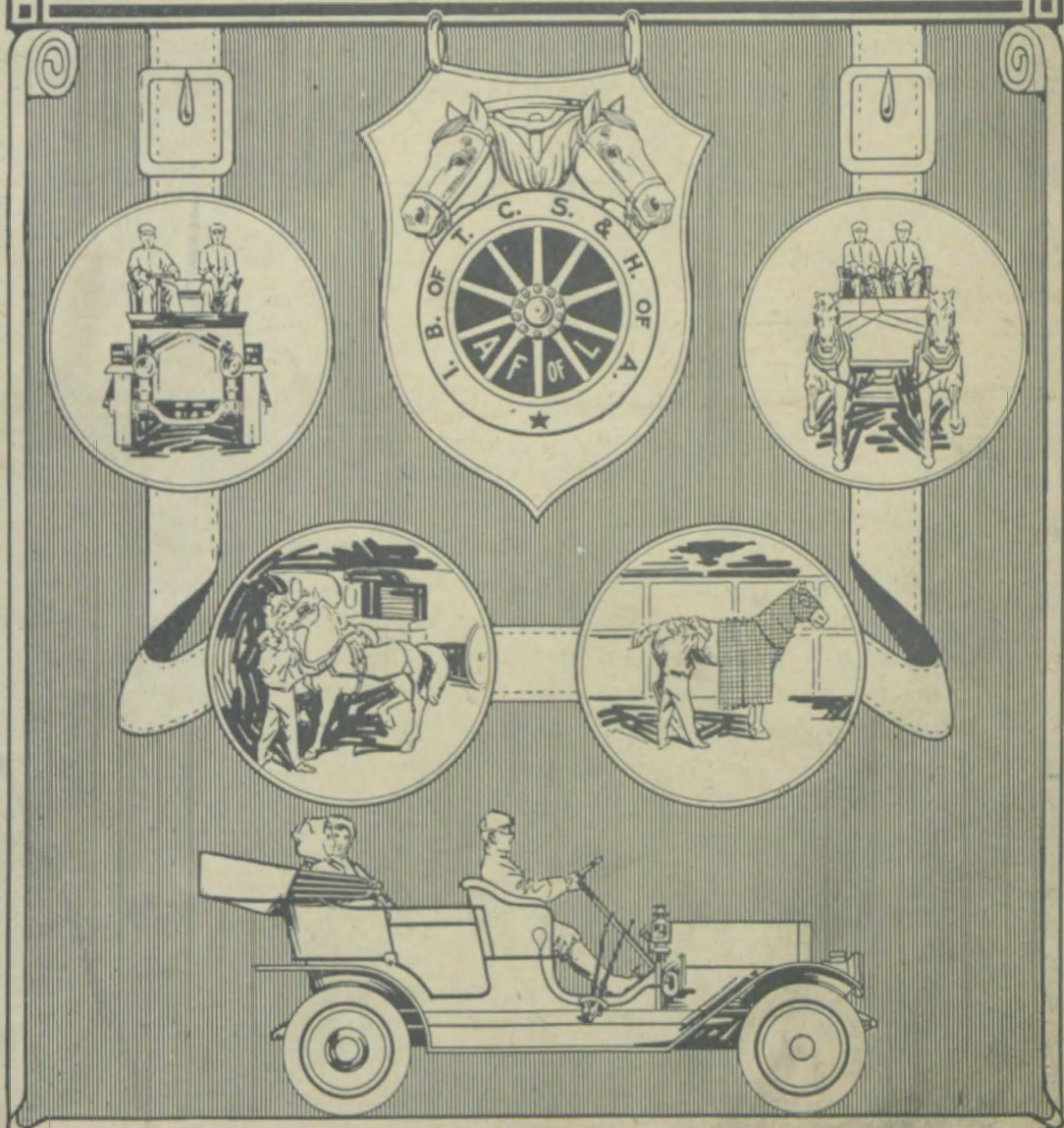


DECEMBER, 1918

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS
OF AMERICA



Local Union No. 122 has notified me that a man by the name of Elmer Fields has been suspended from their union for violation of his obligation. He has left that district and is undoubtedly now working at our craft in some other city. Local unions will please take notice. If this man is working in your district, or has been admitted to your union, see to it that he gets a clear card from Local Union No. 122.

Local unions send into this office the names of men who have been suspended from their union for one thing or another and ask me to publish same in the Journal. I desire to say, that while I am willing to do this, quite often space will not permit, and it is therefore utterly impossible for me to comply with these requests. Matters of an important nature pertaining to our organization are crowding the pages of our Journal in such a manner that it is impossible for us to publish matters of a local nature which are not important to the entire organization and would only apply to local districts. We, therefore, ask our unions not to be asking us to publish statements that are not of serious importance to the entire organization. We cannot publish notices of deaths, births or marriages. Paper costs so much that it is impossible for us to publish affairs that do not apply to the general principles of the trade union movement.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



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BENEFITS OF UNIONISM TO THE WORKER



BY associating himself with the others employed in his trade the worker secures control over the supply of his labor power in the labor market.

Through the organization thus established he is enabled to offer his labor power under advantageous conditions and to have something to say as to the terms under which his labor power is to be sold. He can sell it at the best possible terms, and if a lower price is bid he can refrain from selling. If the indifferent workers can be urged to think a little more as to how they can most advantageously sell their only possession, their own labor power, much already has been gained. If they are urged to keep on thinking for themselves they will soon come to the conclusion that jointly with their fellow workers they must try to regulate the supply of labor power and to make the demand more constant and steady. The sooner the great masses of the workers arrive at this conclusion the sooner it will be possible to influence the standard of living of the workers in their entirety, and they sooner can be educated as to higher aspirations and pretensions.

The workers in the backward and less civilized parts of the world

are compelled to work longer hours and they receive lower wages. They have no opportunity for mental and physical development; they are backward physically and mentally, and consequently it is difficult to educate and enlighten them. This fact becomes more apparent when these workers come to the country where better wages are paid and where the hours of work are fewer and where, consequently, the workers have higher aspirations, and are able to lead a better life. These backward workers gradually adapt themselves to their new surroundings, anxious and eager to enjoy the better life. This is explained by the fact that in most cases they were able to associate in their workshops with more enlightened workers, who educated them to the conditions prevailing, showing them the possibilities of a better life and urging them to accept them. They find that it is better and more advantageous to work only eight instead of twelve hours and to receive \$4 instead of only \$2 a day. It is better to live like a human being instead of being constantly in the yoke of beasts of burden. Such a worker, who once has seen the light, can not very easily be induced again to work longer hours and earn less, or to forego the better things of life to which he has learned to be entitled. Who would dare to deny that education of the workers to higher cultural desires is one of the most noble objects of the trade union movement? The latter not only awakens within the worker higher cultural desires; it always awakens a feeling of self-respect.

When the workers in their trade union organization have realized their class condition, when they have realized the necessity of cultural elevation, when they have thoroughly accepted the principles of solidarity and of belonging together, only then will the organiza-

tion be able successfully to attempt the realization of its principal objects, the achievement of more favorable and improved wage and working conditions, because it knows that it can safely depend upon the moral qualifications of its fighting members. But the organization knows only too well that no complete success is ever achieved merely when a struggle has been successfully terminated. It knows that it only can then boast of real success when its members also show themselves worthy of the success, which means when they carefully watch that never again any of the things gained and achieved are lost.

An organization being composed of such members and being equipped with strong financial resources can safely look forward, no matter how serious the impending situation may be. Well educated members and a well-founded organization can therefore exercise an immeasurable influence upon the formation of wage and working conditions without it being necessary to call upon the membership for a fight. The mere existence of a strong organization often suffices to bring the combative and pugnacious elements among the employers back to their senses without any fight. The material achievements of the members organized within the trade unions, valued at millions, have only been brought about through the educational efforts on the part of the organizations; and the efforts of the employers, be they large or small, to keep the wages as low as possible, have always been successfully frustrated, owing to opposition on the part of the organization.

What the trade unions have done for the workers in this regard is immense. The trade unions have been in position to improve the condition of their members in order to meet the higher cost of living.

Their mere existence exercises a magic power over all who are not able to exist without the exploitation of the labor power of others, and who are being compelled to give in to the demands of the owners of the labor power and to grant to them everything that is necessary to lead a decent life.—Ex.

LABOR ACCEPTS ITS RESPONSIBILITIES

One hundred per cent. efficiency must be the patriotic aim of both employers and wage-earners during the war. Otherwise the cause of the Allies and of democracy is in danger. This duty has been expressed by the Hon. W. M. Hughes, premier of Australia, in an appeal to American workingmen.

"Workers of America, we are in the greatest of all wars. It is a people's war, a fight for democracy and liberty, which we must fight out to a finish. There is no other honorable way. The future of labor depends on victory; and victory depends as much on the workers as on the soldiers actually fighting in the field. More than all, it depends on the workers of America, the men building ships, making munitions, providing food for the soldiers over there.

"You are the great army of skilled workers whom Germany fears most of all. You are pace-makers in the great race against time. Upon you the eyes of the world are turned; on you rests a tremendous responsibility. Not only the millions of American soldiers, but the soldiers of all the Allies look to you to see them through to that victory for which they are fighting so heroically.

"Workers of America, to you has come a great opportunity. You have the power to render a lasting service to the cause of liberty and democracy. The cause of militarism is a deadly menace to Ameri-

ca, to democracy and to labor. If Germany triumphs, labor and democracy must fall. Be up and doing!"

The appeal thus sounded by Mr. Hughes is being heeded by the workers throughout the United States. The nation was astonished to learn that the New York Shipbuilding Company had completed the Tuckahoe, ready for launching, in twenty-seven days. Then came word from the Pacific coast of an even greater feat—the launching of the 12,000-ton steamer, Defiance, thirty-eight days after her keel was laid. At Mare Island the workmen launched a destroyer in seventeen and a half days, almost cutting the world's record in half, and the vessel was in commission and flying the United States flag in seventy days.

It is not alone in shipbuilding that labor has shown the splendid response that has attracted universal attention—though the greatest individual feat by any workingman during the war was the driving of 4,875 rivets in one day by a shipyard worker. In Nashville, Tenn., the greatest powder plant in the world has been completed three months ahead of schedule.

More coal is being produced and with a smaller number of workers than heretofore. From every part of the country comes likewise news not only of labor's tremendous effort, but of labor's grim determination to see things through to the finish, regardless of any and all sacrifice. In a Connecticut plant, for example, the workmen voluntarily gave three hours' work on July 4 and are credited with having accomplished almost as much as would ordinarily have been done in nine hours.

The 100 per cent. efficiency for which the Department of Labor is striving will come from two things—a thorough realization of the need and a determination to meet

that need. Labor in America and Europe alike is performing a tremendous task; there is still much to be done, but these striking examples have shown the way. The glory of it all is that labor has visualized the needs of our armies and our peoples and its own relation to those necessities. Labor accepts that responsibility enthusiastically, loyally. With our splendid army on the battlefields of Europe, reinforced by an efficient industrial army in America, militarism is doomed to defeat. Democracy will be triumphant on the earth.—Wm. B. Wilson, in *The Federationist*.

LABOR BOARD'S AWARD REJECTED BY BOSSES

The Smith & Wesson Arms Company of Springfield, Mass., is in favor of this Government's war policy against autocracy, but it opposes Uncle Sam's efforts to extend democracy at home.

The company has refused to accept the award of the National War Labor Board, which ordered it to recognize collective bargaining, abandon its individual contract system and reinstate victimized trade unionists. The company has notified the War Department that it can take over its plant. Under the law the Government can commandeer this or any other plant, regardless of the company's wishes.

The Machinists' Union has been conducting a successful organizing campaign among the 1,200 men and women employes of Smith & Wesson. Prior to this these employes were compelled to buy their own tools, oil, waste, and even ice.

To more effectively oppose trade unionism the company forced individual contracts on employes, who were discharged as fast as it was found that they had affiliated with organized labor. On this question the National War Labor Board ruled:

"The practice of the company in times past to take restrictive personal contracts, even if lawful when made, is contrary to the principles of the National War Labor Board, and the practice of taking such contracts should be discontinued during the period of the war."

To enforce this decision and to assure workers of their right to bargain collectively, the board assigned representatives to see that its award was complied with.

This was too much for these patriotic gentlemen, who shriek against the kaiser's autocracy.—*News Letter*.

HORSES IN DEMAND

The State Council of Defense, in its current bulletin, calls attention of Indiana farmers to the opportunity the horse market is certain to offer to them after the war. A government report from Holland is quoted to show that the Germans have been paying \$500 to \$2,000 a head for horses and have bought until the Netherlands government stopped the traffic because of fear of a horse shortage in Holland. The Germans bought 250 horses in Sweden at \$1,740.21 a head and would have taken more if there had been more available.

The war undoubtedly had brought about a great shortage in the supply of horses in Europe. All will remember how tens of thousands of horses were shipped from this country for the use of the Allies in the earlier days of the war. None of those will come back. Even the surviving animals in our own army equipment in Europe will be in such demand abroad that it would be false economy to reship them to this country where the demand and price will be less than in Europe.

There is certain to be a heavy demand for horses for export to Europe when peace conditions have

been established, as ours is the market most accessible. The result should be a very substantial advance in prices, as the Council of Defense suggests, and corresponding profit to those farmers who have been forehanded and taken advantage of the opportunity. There is not likely to be an overproduction in this country while Europe's supply is depleted.

It is an interesting fact that we of all the belligerents have not only maintained our normal quota of horses, but have actually increased our supply as the war has progressed. Shipping limitations prevented us from sending horses to the war zone in such numbers as to cut down our own supply. We had 20,962,000 horses in this country in 1914. The number has increased steadily since and we now have 21,505,000.

THE MESSAGE OF THE LISTS

Most of us now turn first of all to the daily roll of sorrow and of honor which every paper in our land is proud to carry. You can see elderly men hanging around the front yard an hour ahead of breakfast time waiting for the newsboy. They will not budge from the gate until those fateful names have all been scanned. Every list is a brief review of our United States from Montesano, Wash., to Adairsville, Ga., and of all names from Adams to Zimmerle. The dullest can feel that what was only a newspaper has now become a herald of eternal things. A casualty list is not news, but the final proof of the heroism of our country's sons. Nor, in spite of grief, does it relate only to the past. Those who have fallen fell fighting for a better future, and, thus departing, leave it to us to make or mar that coming world for which they cared so much. An English poet, John Masefield, has put it in better words than ours:

"Now the young men are bring-

ing us the water of peace. This will, I believe, be the peace that passeth understanding, when we shall have our lives again, our loves again, and can do our work. It will be like the drinking of the blood of these young men. Love and courage are the main things in this life. With them you can face the world. We will need them when we try to remake the world. May your country and mine stand together in the remaking of this world a little nearer to the heart's desire."

To keep the daily roll of our dead from becoming a record of failure our nation must be true to that inspiration and that trust.—Collier's.

WANT WAR LABOR BOARD ABOLISHED

Abolishment of the War Labor Board as soon as cases now in process of disposition are completed was recommended to Secretary Wilson on November 12 by William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, joint chairmen.

The joint chairmen, in their letter, said the President had created the board to promote maximum production during the war, and that the end of hostilities had removed the reason for its existence.

About 100 cases now are in progress of disposition by the board and should be disposed of, the chairmen said, because a large number of the awards will be retroactive. Three hundred unheard cases are pending.

The best kind of glory is that which is reflected from honesty.—Exchange.

Whenever evil befalls us, we ought to ask ourselves, after the first suffering, how we can turn it into good. So shall we take occasion, from one bitter root, to raise perhaps many flowers.—Leigh Hunt.

EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

SINCE our last issue I had to have a meeting with a certain cabinet member in Washington on business pertaining to our organization. I suppose you think this was quite an honor. Well, let me tell you right off-the-reel quick—it is quite tiresome and unpleasant to talk or meet with any of those big politicians in Washington, but this gentleman in question (and I cannot in my heart honestly call him a gentleman) was the most disgusting human being I ever had the misfortune of having to talk to and were it not for the position I hold as your President, I would have more pointedly resented some of the contemptible things he said. A more unsympathetic, unfriendly individual toward Labor I never met, and I have met some beautiful birds in my fourteen years as an officer of our union. The most ignorant employer could not have been more unreasonable. But I had to take it, I am your President; I am Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and I could not afford to tell him what I thought of him; the papers would say I insulted a cabinet officer, so I just thanked him kindly for giving me the interview and withdrew. But you can never picture my feelings on the inside, and the cruel part of it is, we are trying to help the party of which he is a cabinet member. But, like the union, you cannot curse the whole union for one of its rotten officers, so also with this political party.

The Milk Wagon Drivers of Cleveland, Local Union No. 449, have been very successful since their organization was started. They have just signed an agreement which grants them a substantial increase in wages and a hundred per cent. union shop with their employers. They not only have the men that drive milk wagons in their union, but they have the bottle and milk checkers, barn men (day and night), wagon washers, and the route men are also members of the organization and conditions have been established for each class of men. Organization has meant for those men in a short time almost one hundred per cent. increase in wages. The officers of the local union are working steadily night and day toward bringing into the union every man who drives a milk wagon in and around the city of Cleveland. The Editor wishes them continued success and prosperity.

I mentioned in the columns of the Journal last month the death of Brother James Boyle, who left a widow without much of this world's goods. Jim was in bad health for several years and could not possibly get any insurance, but the local unions of Cincinnati, realizing the condition of his family and that he was never a man who looked for anything except enough to live on, came to the assistance of his widow and, instead of erecting a monument for Jim, the unions subscribed a total of nearly \$2,200, which will help to keep his widow in comfortable circumstances for the rest of her life.

LAST month I reported a meeting which I had in Washington with Mr. Taylor of the American Railway Express Company relative to the organization of the express drivers and a betterment of their conditions, also the organization of other employes and their right to organize. I stated then that there were some points we could not agree on, and that those points were left to Director-General McAdoo to settle. He has rendered a decision, similar to all other decisions rendered, which is, that there is no prejudice against men joining an organization, but that the Board established to regulate wages and working conditions of employes in all of the railroad departments would take care of the matter of wages for express employes, and that the representatives of the men would be received and given consideration. Our membership will understand that the government cannot legally say that it will not deal with organized bodies of workers, neither can it say that it will not deal with unorganized bodies. The government must recognize the rights of all citizens. From our dealings with the railroad departments, and what we know of them, they would much rather deal with duly elected representatives of the men through regularly organized bodies. Organizer Ashton is now in Washington looking after this situation. In the meantime prepare to organize the express drivers, chauffeurs and helpers in every district into an organization and send to the International for a charter as soon as you can.

Do not find fault because everything you read in the Journal is not in accordance with your personal opinions. You realize that the Editor cannot possibly please every one of our readers, numbering eighty thousand, all with the right to think as they please. Just read the Journal and take out of it what you think you ought to take and let the other fellow take and digest what you leave for him, and so on. After all there is no question but what every one of our readers will be able to find something in it that will be of special interest to him and will be in line with his individual opinion; if not in this issue, perhaps in the next, or the issue after.

I suppose the Republican party will now claim that just as soon as the Kaiser heard that they had control of Congress, that he decided to end the war immediately, fearing what might happen to him when the Republicans got into power on March 4th. We would not be surprised to hear this one of these days.

I SUPPOSE you understand that the United States government has trained, educated and made expert chauffeurs of over fifty thousand of our picked young men, so you may rest assured that those young men when they return will seek employment at the trade they have been trained in—operating motor vehicles. There is also something more to this, those young men have been living in the open air doing outside work, roughing it, as you might say, and many of them on their return from Europe are going to seek outside work. The employers of the country will have a chance to pick out the flower of the flock to engage in the teaming business or at our work operating motor trucks. The deadwood will undoubtedly be eliminated. My advice to you now is to

be very careful, stick to your job, and do not do anything that might cause the boss to replace you by some individual more competent. Our International Union will protect our men as much as possible, and we know that the men who return, who have been willing to face the Hun, that they will be real trade unionists; that they will never do anything dishonorable; that they will never take the place of men on strike. But, after all, are they not entitled to some consideration? They left their employment in this country and went to war for you and I, and if some employer wishes to place one of these men at work on the truck that you have been neglectful of, can you really blame the man or the employer? We leave it to yourself to decide.

FOR the benefit of our membership I desire to say that the subject-matter referred to in the October issue pertaining to a conference called by Mr. Clabaugh, superintendent of the department of justice in the Chicago district, between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Chicago teamsters, for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of any misunderstanding that might exist, thereby relieving the district, especially the employers of our craft, of any disturbances in the future, and published in the Journal at that time, our proposition, as submitted in the conference. I further stated that we had heard nothing from the Chicago teamsters up to that time as to whether or not they accepted the proposition, which was, that we would take them all back, without any discrimination, even the expelled members, and place them in good standing on the payment of one month's per capita tax; that we made this proposition in all sincerity, etc. A few days ago I received a letter from Mr. Clabaugh containing the following information:

"The Chicago Teamsters held a meeting and adopted the following resolution:

That the entire matter pertaining to the amalgamation be laid on the table until the next convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and a committee then be appointed to meet and look after the interests of the Chicago teamsters, with the officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, for the purpose of amalgamation if the International Brotherhood of Teamsters so desire."

You will notice from this that the Chicago teamsters' organization has set aside the matter of a settlement until our next convention. Therefore, on behalf of our International Union, I want to say to those of our membership who believed that any International Officer was standing in the way of an agreement, they must now be satisfied that they were much mistaken in retaining such an opinion. The facts prove for themselves that the International Executive Board has done everything that was possible to be done to bring about a settlement of the unpleasant condition existing in Chicago, which has been of such serious injury to all men working at our craft and to the employers and business interests in general. As far as we are concerned the matter is now settled until it is again presented to us by the Chicago teamsters.

IN the trade union movement as well as in public life the "stay-at-homes" are the greatest menace we have to contend with. They leave all of the work to a few men, then jabber around on corners or in the stable about this or the other thing and how it should be done. These people are in the union for their own selfish reason. The union is founded for the purpose of helping the working people. It has not been founded specially for any individual or party. There is no selfishness in the labor movement. There are some individuals that are everything that could be called selfish. They pay their dues because they have to, and they give up their money with tears in their eyes. They never realize that they have obtained one hundred per cent. increase in wages for every dollar they pay into the union. They kick about the officers, or about something they have done, but never render any assistance one way or the other.

Remember, this article is written not directly for you, but from now on take a little more interest in your union and attend your meetings. Understand that it is your union; go to your meetings; help your officers; speak a word of encouragement. Quit kicking and fault-finding, because there is no man employed by your union that is not doing much more than what you give him credit for. The secret conferences resulting from reports coming into the office, plots and plans, worry and nerve-wrecking anxiety that the officers of a local union experience is never known to the rank and file, and is only known to the officer himself and a few others. The salaried officer walks around with a smile on his face, while on the inside there is the greatest anxiety, many times pain. He has to talk with those whom he despises and abhors. He has to meet individuals that are not clean of mind, but for the sake of the union for which he is working he does all those things. When he is absent his character is very often assailed by some miscreant not worthy of the name of union man. I suppose you do not know these things, and when you read this you will say it is exaggerated, but you never will know unless you hold office. I have known some of the biggest kickers in the union; those possessed of the most dangerous and scurrilous tongues just as soon as they get into office, get on the job themselves, they realize their great mistake, and they, more than anyone else, resent criticism. It is necessary to watch your union. It is necessary to advise with the other members in your meetings, but unnecessary, unjust, dishonorable criticism is not manly, is not fair, is not honest, and it only brings down upon the heads of those who use such tactics discredit and distrust.

MEDILL M'CORMICK of Chicago has been elected to the United States Senate, defeating J. Ham Lewis. The defeat was undoubtedly due to the fact that the working people of the State of Illinois do not realize the danger in the change they are making in political life. No one is responsible but the working people of Illinois, because no worse enemy of Labor could be elected to the Senate than Medill McCormick, and he will take the place of the best friend Labor has in the United States Senate—Jas. Ham Lewis.

It is pretty hard for leaders in the labor movement to expect to accomplish anything when the workers, the rank and file, will not understand the necessity of voting for the right men for legislative offices, but you cannot always blame the rank and file when you see a few so-called prominent leaders in the movement in Illinois who advised the

membership to vote thus. Medill McCormick is connected with the Harvester Trust, which everyone knows is one of the most unscrupulous trusts in the country. They have had the farmer by the throat for years, and government regulations and government investigation has been practically unable to do anything with them. Besides this, he is one of the principal owners of the Chicago Tribune, which during the first two years of the war was distinctly pro-German. Personally, he is one of the rock-bound Republicans of the Joe Cannon type. He is anything and everything that should not be desired by Labor. J. Ham Lewis carried Cook county by eighty thousand, but in districts outside of Chicago, McCormick overcame this majority. The miners' unions in Illinois, having about eighty thousand members, are officered by Republicans, and it is safe to assume that the miners did not support J. Ham Lewis. This is also true of other organizations, but the trade unionists and the working people in greater Chicago did their duty. This is a serious blow to the administration in Washington. Lewis was a Senator who had the courage of his convictions and was afraid of nothing. If we did lose some of our raw-bound, non-progressive Democratic Senators of the South, it would not be such a loss, but to lose a man like Senator Lewis is indeed a serious loss to Labor. The last election is bad for the workers because non-progressive Republicans in northern, eastern and western states have in many instances been elected, as have also some non-progressive Democrats in the South. In reality there is not much difference in their type, and were it not for having a man like President Wilson at the head of the government we would not get much from the southern Democrats, but Wilson has kept them in line with the assistance of J. Ham Lewis and a few others; so you can realize that by losing control of Congress, and the United States Senate in the balance, the President will have his hands full and the progressive legislation that has been enacted, such as national ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone wires, and many other protective laws, will undoubtedly be set aside by the non-progressive government that has just been elected. It is too bad. Labor will lose, and lose very heavily. There will have to be some new organization of some kind formed to clean out the wrong advisers that Labor has in some few instances. We are cursed with a few false leaders who seek personal advancement in preference to the interests of the rank and file. We are also cursed with a great many men who call themselves leaders but who are nothing but grafters. It is discouraging to think that the masses of people today in our country are still behind in realizing the necessity of keeping our government Democratic. It is almost impossible to understand how we sent four millions of men to Europe to fight for democracy and still we do not know enough to preserve the freedom that we have obtained in our own country. In the states and districts throughout the country where organized labor does not prevail there was a distinct falling off in the support of the President. For instance, Indiana, which is undoubtedly Democratic, the entire Republican ticket, composed of some of the worst enemies of Labor that any state could produce, was elected by over fifty thousand. In Indianapolis there were almost twenty thousand voters who did not go out to the polls to vote. Under the laws of Indiana a voter must register every year. There were almost fifty thousand voters who did not register. This, of course, is only one instance, in one state, and we just mention this fact for the information of our membership so that you may know how little some men think of freedom. When you stop to realize that the flower of our nation, millions of our best

young men, have gone to Europe and offered their blood for the freedom of the world so that we in this country and those in other countries may live in freedom, and then to think that men here at home engaged in industrial pursuits do not think it worth their while to go out and exercise their rights as citizens—that God-given right for which thousands have bled—to think that they would not go to the polls and cast their vote. To say the least, this is disgusting and discouraging and such individuals are not in reality worthy of the name of citizen. If a man is sick or tied up in some way that he cannot cast his vote there is, of course, some excuse, but there are thousands who through pure negligence do not avail themselves of this privilege, which equalizes all men in our country, and still we boast of the fact—and in truth we ought to boast—that our army has liberated the world.

NOW that the election is over it may not be inappropriate to say a few words as to pre-election conditions. A great deal of noise has been made by the Republican leaders because of the fact that President Wilson made a statement before election asking the people to return to office those who would support him throughout the remainder of his administration. Perhaps these were not exactly the words he used, but that was undoubtedly his meaning. The opposite party, having nothing else to stand on, used this as an argument to endeavor to destroy the confidence of the people in the President of the United States. It was enough to make one's blood run cold to read some of the dirty attacks and scurrilous statements made against the President by prominent leaders who were honored by the nation by being elected to positions of trust, and by the newspapers of the country which are owned principally by individuals who hold political affiliation with the party opposite to that of which President Wilson is a member. These attacks were made only, of course, for election purposes, but the dangerous part of the business is, that it leaves an after feeling which is not helpful. Eighty per cent. of the people get their education or become conversant with conditions only through what they read in the papers. Sometimes intelligent individuals believe everything they read, so you can realize the danger that is bound to result because of the statements made against the President during the last political campaign. It is absolutely necessary that harmony prevail in the government at this particular time. It is absolutely necessary that the President has a United States Congress and Senate that will support him. The President cannot bring about the things that it will be necessary to bring about resulting from the ending of the war unless he has men associated with him who have absolute confidence in him and will support him, as no one questions his sincerity, his intelligence, or his honesty. This condition must prevail—even in situations that are far less important; it is necessary to have harmony; it is necessary to have men who trust each other; it is necessary to have men who will support the head of an institution, or that individual or institution cannot render to the people the results for which they were instituted. We are not, of course, so much surprised at professional political leaders attacking the President of the United States, but it surely is a surprise, and always surrounded with a certain suspicion, when you see certain men who call themselves Labor leaders signing a statement and giving it to the press, attacking the present administration.

It is true that the Editor is not supposed to use the columns of this Journal for political purposes, and he is not doing so, because this statement is made after the election; but it is also true that the Editor has a right to advise our people as to what is going on and to render to our membership the best there is in him during his term of office. It is also true that all men have a right to belong to whatever religious body or political party they desire to belong to. There should be no such thing as bigotry of any kind within the ranks of Labor. The labor organizations of the country have done more to eliminate ignorance and bigotry, both from religion and politics, than any other institution in the world, and if a man desires to belong to any special political party, that is his affair, and he has a right to belong to it, but no man holding a union office has a right to go out and use that office, without the consent of his members, to help to elect to office men who have been proven as untrue to the principles of Labor. The mandate laid down by the American Federation of Labor, and that mandate has been almost entirely adhered to by the leaders of labor, is, "Elect your friends and defeat your enemies." The faithful and conscientious, and real men of labor, without looking for recompense, have supported that doctrine and when the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, representing the expressions of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, declare that a certain man, or party, has pledged themselves to the interests of Labor and are faithfully carrying out those pledges, then the so-called trade unionist that openly gives out a statement denouncing a man that has been endorsed by Labor, that trade unionist is, in a strict sense of the word, a traitor to the principles of the trade union movement and should be looked upon with suspicion in the district or locality in which he resides. The real heads of the Labor movement do not go against the policies or expressed declarations of the American Federation of Labor: first, because they are sincere, honest, conscientious, and are devoting their hearts and minds and everything they have to the principles for which the labor movement stands, but some ex-leaders or some "has-beens" sometimes come out, just before an election with a statement in behalf of the party that Labor is opposed to, and because of his position in the labor movement his statement is given to the Associated Press and published broadcast throughout the nation for the purpose of befogging the minds of some of the working people, and the press, of course, elaborates on the position this man has held or does hold. Just before the election this time a statement of this kind was issued and was signed by a few men—one or two of them from Chicago—who call themselves labor leaders. To the men in Chicago who know the situation, those individuals are not leaders; they are slaves to a condition and subject to influence for certain considerations. The real men of labor despise such creatures. They are not worthy of the name of union men. They are false to their fellow-men and are working for their own particular interests, and for no other interest.

Just before the last national election in 1916 a statement was sent out from New York, signed by certain so-called leaders—they undoubtedly bluffed the party they were favoring that they were leaders and perhaps obtained their reward—but they were not leaders, they were simply selling, or endeavoring to sell, the position they held in the interest of the political party and for their own special purpose or reward. The writer is well acquainted with some of those people and he is safe in saying that they are not sincere when they issue a statement contradicting the avowed declarations of the American Federation of Labor. They

are not injuring the labor movement, but they are injuring the organizations they represent, because ninety-nine per cent. of the workers, after reading such statements, look upon those men with suspicion, and their usefulness to the organization—those of them that hold office—is very often destroyed and it takes but a short time for the rank and file to eliminate them, and the shorter the time it takes the better it is for the membership. A few years ago—in 1908—we remember distinctly when a certain member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor went out on the platform and issued statements supporting the then candidates of the Republican party for President. During the conventions of both parties the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor waited on them and asked the conventions if they would support Labor in its just claims if elected to office. The Republican party, in its convention in Chicago, refused to endorse or listen to Labor's bill of rights and the representatives of the American Federation of Labor proceeded from the convention of the Republican party in Chicago to the convention of the Democratic party in Denver, and that party endorsed Labor's so-called bill of rights, pledging itself, if elected to office, to support all just legislation in which Labor was then interested, and there was nothing for the Executive Council to do then but to endorse the party that had promised its support and repudiate the party that had refused its support, and the Executive Council issued a statement and promised to render all the assistance it possibly could. One of the members of the Council, however, did not support this statement after it was issued and gave his support to the opposite party, which refused to listen to Labor's rights, and the party he supported was returned to office, but at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor this party was eliminated from the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and he has not been heard of much in the labor movement since. He, however, was given a first-class berth by the party returned to office, but before his term of office expired in this first-class berth, he was forced to resign for doing something that was not very honorable. We merely mention this incident for the information of our membership so that they may know that the laboring people of the country are wise to the individual who "trims," and when a man comes out and declares in favor of a party or an individual who is untrue to the principles of Labor, you cannot blame us common, ordinary human beings for thinking, and sometimes we guess right, that he has been paid his price. Understand, the American Federation of Labor is not partisan to any party; that it stands unalterably on the old, famous war cry, "Support your friends and defeat your enemies."

THE war is over! Germany has unconditionally surrendered. This is the glad tidings which the world, after four years of agony and bloodshed, has been waiting for. The day of peace is at hand. Let us hope that it will be a permanent peace. Unless a peace is established that will reach out and protect the generations yet unborn, save them from the sufferings that we have undergone, then our struggle has been in vain. Every man in our country today must be proud that he is an American. When the glad news of the unconditional surrender of the enemy reached us the blood coursed faster through the hearts of every real American. Immediately we thought of the suffering we had undergone; of the loved ones offered in sacrifice; of the thousands who are

crippled; of those who have starved or lived in misery in continental Europe. All those reminders came back to us clearly and distinctly when the bells pealed out announcing that an armistice had been signed. It is indeed glorious to have lived in this age when the world is undergoing such important changes; to have been one of the atoms that has made up the universe; when we are passing through a period in the history of the world never equaled at any time in past ages. The war from the Allies' standpoint looked pretty bad for a time—yes, even after we had declared war on the side of the Allies it did not look as though it was going to be an easy task to overcome the enormous forces of the enemy; but, like everything else that America does, she went into it heart and soul, and every man, woman and child in our country gave to the winning of the war everything that they had to give, and to no part of the population does greater credit belong than to the workers, who unselfishly gave themselves over to our government from the beginning of the war until its ending. Day and night myriads of workers flocking to the mines, the mills and the factories, struggling harder and harder each day, giving out every ounce of strength they had at the request of the government so that the war might end as speedily as possible. The working people of this entire nation had their shoulders to the wheel and were thoroughly organized so that the best results could be obtained for our government. We had less labor trouble, strikes, stoppage of work, etc., in this country during the eighteen months in which we were engaged in the war than they had in any other country that was at war, even in Germany. In England the first three months of the war the government was very much embarrassed because of labor disturbances. In our country we had nothing that could be called a stoppage of work or a strike and wherever small disturbances were started they were immediately adjusted by the men of Labor. No one can say that the workers did not do their share, and the workers were determined to go on in this condition indefinitely. Our shipyards surprised the world; our coal mines astounded even our own people; our railroads, which were demoralized, delivered the goods; our heads of different departments of conservation excelled anything that the world ever produced, and so it was all through our country—every man doing his share. This, more than anything else, had a tendency to astound the German empire and bring them to their senses.

Now that the arms of the military forces have been laid aside, do not think that the war is over. We may have an industrial war. We may be asked to stand for reductions in wages. We may be asked to do other things in return for the splendid services that we have rendered, but we will fight this industrial war as we fought the war that has just ended, and if we have to suffer we will be willing to suffer, but we will fight on until justice finally crowns our efforts. There is also the danger that in sitting around the peace table the rights and interests of the masses may not be protected. If the laboring masses are not represented at the peace table there should be a protest, and if they are represented at the peace table by the appointment by the government of one or two, we should see to it that this one or two individuals will represent Labor as it should be represented. As stated above, provision should be made in the settlement of this war around the peace table that will protect the workers in centuries to come. Our children and our children's children must be guarded against a repetition of the thing that we have just gone through. Royalty and militarism should pass away. They should be eliminated. There should be no talk of compulsory military service; it

will not be necessary in the future. Those who have stolen from the workers millions of dollars should be forced to disgorge their unjust wealth and it should be delivered over the country for the furtherance of civilization. All control of public utilities should continue in the hands of the government. We should not fall back again into the old ruts we have left. There is much yet to be done in the world. Democracy that has been given its birth as a result of the war should be preserved and protected from now on.

In closing this article I trust that our readers will rejoice with the Editor that this awful conflict has ended and we will await the return home of our victorious sons and relatives who made the splendid sacrifice, who were willing to offer, and did offer, their splendid young lives for the preservation of world freedom.

LABOR'S SPIRIT OF SERVICE

When the story of America's participation in this war comes to be written the formation of our great army, its transfer across the seas and the heroic battles in which it engages will no doubt be given the most impressive place, but the wise historian will analyze the causes which made these things possible, and high among them he will find the patriotism and zeal of American labor.

Labor has brought from the mines and fields the raw materials upon which our war industries have had to depend; it has manned the workshops and factories in which those materials were fashioned into articles necessary for the equipment and supply of the soldiers; it has operated the trains and manned the ships which carried the soldiers and their supplies to the field of conflict; it has rested under the army as a firm foundation; and in the mobilization of our national resources it has brought itself together in a spirit of service without which our financial and military efforts could not have gone forward.

This splendid co-operation on the part of labor in America has been free and voluntary; the spirit which produced it is fundamentally the democratic spirit of our institutions, the establishment of which

is the reason and justification for America's participation in the war.

But labor's part in this war has not been limited to the industrial side. It has given to the army both for technical service and for soldier duty tens of thousands of its craftsmen and workmen. Those who could not be spared have been kept at home, often against their wish, and those who have remained at home have taken on the additional tasks of those who went to the front in order that the great industrial basis of the military establishment should be sound and strong.

The country hails its army abroad and its army at home as partners in the great conflict which America is waging for freedom.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

MOTORMAN WAS "GREEN"

At the investigation of the cause of the disaster on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's lines, which killed and injured nearly 200 passengers, a company official testified that the motorman who handled the train received only two and one-half hours' instruction.

The train was in charge of the "green" motorman, following a strike because the company refused to accept an award of the national war labor board reinstating twenty-nine unionists.—News Letter.

CORRESPONDENCE



KANSAS CITY, MO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In writing to you last month of the ending of our hard fight with the Campbell Baking Company, little did I think at that time of the great loss that was so soon to follow our success, and while we were all happy we are plunged into sorrow over the death of a brother who, as a member of the advisory board that conducted the fight for three years, never once failed in his duty to Local 335, one who in the darkest hours of the hard fight never lost faith in the power of the organization and our ability to win.

Although unknown to the membership-at-large, his loss will be felt by the entire membership of organized labor, for Brother Harry Smart was a union man who by his acts forced the respect not only among his brother members, but also among every one with whom he came in contact.

Local 335 will miss you, Brother Smart, but we who are left here to continue the good work that you so ably started cannot but be richer in our own lives for having had your teaching and advice to guide us. And if a man who goes over the top to the great beyond receives justice there as he granted justice to his fellow man here in this world, then you, Brother Smart, are happy and have nothing to fear. Brother Smart leaves a widow and two little ones, besides his mother, father, brother and sister, to mourn for him and the family that he left have the heartfelt sympathy of every member of the Bakery Salesmen's Union No. 335.

T. W. VEST,
Business Agent.

NEWARK, N. J.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In conjunction with Locals 584, 125, 147 and 696, we met in conference with the large dealers in New York and New Jersey on October 25 to take up the new agreement and, after eight days and many nights, we met at the Continental Hotel in New York City at 1 o'clock a. m. on October 31 and were in session until 9:15 a. m. Nov. 1, at which time the wage scale was agreed upon with the exception of one article, which was left open for discussion at a later date. Mr. Squires of the labor board sat at this last conference and acted as arbitrator, and, I must say, he was very fair.

On November 6 we met again and signed the agreement, which calls for an increase of from 30 to 35 per cent. in wages and improved working conditions for this craft.

Too much praise cannot be given to the executive board and business agents of Local 584 for the way they held the great body of men who were disappointed over not getting the six-day week, which was impossible at this time. Things looked dark and trouble was very near, but with renewed efforts they fought it off. And with the exception of a few small firms in my district that have yet to receive the new agreement, and about which I expect no trouble, everything looks bright and prosperous for the said locals for the next year.

Yours fraternally,
W. I. BROWNE,
Sec.-Treas. Local No. 691.

If you want enemies, excel others; if you want friends, let others excel you.—Colton.

The International Union, as a result of the influenza, has been hit pretty hard. We have lost many of our old, faithful members, but we were not as hard hit as some of the organizations whose men work on the inside. Our boys work on the outside and are usually pretty rugged young men, but we lost quite a few good ones. Somehow or other the bad ones never move—they remain. Perhaps this is intended by the Unseen Power that regulates the universe, because we cannot escape certain punishments.

The Milk Wagon Drivers were hit pretty hard although their membership is composed mostly of young men, but this epidemic struck the young people more than it did the old. It certainly was a wonderful help to the members of the families of our deceased brothers where the organization paid death benefits to have the secretary-treasurer of the local write out a check for one hundred, two hundred, or a thousand dollars, as the case might be, and give it to the family. How glad and proud the International Officers would be if we could pay death benefits—if we had such a fund in our International Union; what a pleasure it would be for us to be able to write out a check for two hundred or five hundred dollars and send it to the family of our deceased brother. But we cannot do this because we have not yet reached that advanced position in trade unionism, but we are surely coming to it, and we trust the next convention—those who live to attend it—will make provisions for the enactment of legislation which will enable the International to pay death benefits to the families of our deceased members.

The other day while in Washington I obtained information that there would be no further restriction on gasoline for the time being. The shutting down of the use of the automobile on Sunday was called off and will not be renewed as conditions look at present, and the automobile may be used the same as during the rest of the week, but the government, or Mr. Requa, who has charge of the department of conservation of oil, requests every one to be as careful as possible and endeavor to conserve the supply. Do not waste, for if you do there is bound to be another shutting off of motor vehicles. The government must have what it needs for its long train of motor trucks and its innumerable flying machines and all other departments of the government where gasoline is needed. Those of our membership who use machines will therefore take notice and endeavor to conserve as much as possible. Each one of you can save a little, and every little helps.

Official Magazine
of the
International Brotherhood
of Teamsters, Chauffeurs
Stablemen *and* Helpers
of *America*

WEAR THE EMBLEM
of
OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE

Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Buttons	\$.25 apiece
Cuff Buttons75 a pair
Watch Charms	1.50 apiece

All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary

222 East Michigan Street

Indianapolis, Indiana